AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Page 1, between the Title and the first paragraph, insert the following paragraph.

This Application is a Divisional of U.S. Patent Application No. 09/396,974, filed September 7, 1999, which, in turn, was a Divisional of U.S. Patent Application No. 09/187,369, filed November 6, 1998, now U.S. Patent No. 5,964,996 issued October 12, 1999, which, in turn, was a Divisional of U.S. Patent Application No. 08/851,485, filed May 5, 1997; which, in turn, was a Divisional of U.S. Patent Application No. 08/532,581, filed September 29, 1995, now U.S. Patent No. 5,626,727, issued May 6, 1997; which, in turn, was an Application filed pursuant to 35 USC 371 of PCT/US95/02071, filed February 17, 1995, which, in turn, was a Continuation-in-Part of U.S. Application No. 08/198,409, filed February 22, 1994, now abandoned.

Page 6, first full paragraph, please revise to read as follows:

As is known to those of skill in the art, different separation agents have different degrees of effectiveness in separating components. This holds true for the macrocyclic antiobiotics of the present Invention. As is shown in the ~~preceding~~ following examples, certain macrocyclic antiobiotics are more effective at separating components than other macrocyclic antibiotics.

Page 7, sixth paragraph, please amend to read as follows:

Suitable macrocyclic antiobiotics of the present Invention may be generally classified by their similarity of chemical structure into a group of: ansamacrolides, ~~macrolites~~, macrolides, macrocyclic peptides, which include glycopeptides, and polyenes. This list is not exhaustive and there are other antibiotics wherein the antiobiotic has at least one macrocyclic ring which does not fit into one of these four categories. The preferred antibiotics are selected from the group of ansamacrolides and macrocyclic peptides, especially glycolpeptides.

Page 10, third paragraph, please amend to read as follows:

The macrocyclic antiobiotic is chemically bonded to a support using conventional bonding chemistry, so long as it does not destroy the interactive mechanism of the macrocyclic antiobiotic which yields the separation mechanism of the present invention. The chemical bond between the support and a macrocyclic antiobiotic forms a ~~lease~~ leash, bridge or spacer between the support and the macrocyclic antibiotic. The ~~lease~~ leash must be long enough so that the macrocyclic antiobiotic is able to function as a separation agent, yet not so long as to dominate the separation. The order of reaction, e.g. support to the ~~lease~~ leash then ~~support-lease~~ support-leash to the macrocyclic antiobiotic, will be dependent upon the chemistry of the support, ~~lease~~ leash and macrocyclic antibiotic. Figure 6 illustrates a schematic of macrocyclic antiobiotic ~~10~~ 10' bonded to the support ~~12~~ 12' by linkage ~~14~~ 14'.

Page 11, first and second paragraph, please amend to read as follows:

In the case of chemically bonding a macrocyclic antibiotic to a silica gel, suitable bonding of the macrocyclic antibiotic to the support can be by way of a carboxylic acid terminated organosilane, an amine terminated oxysilane, epoxy terminated organosilanes and isocyanated terminated organosilanes. Suitable carboxylic acid terminated organosilanes include 10-(carbomethoxy)ethylmethyldichlorosilane and 2-(carbomethoxy)-ethyltrichlorosilane. Suitable amine terminated organosilanes include 3-amino-propyldimethyl-ethoxysilane and 3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane. Suitable epoxy terminated silanes include (3-glycidoxypropyl) ~~trimethloxysilane~~ trimethyloxysilane, 3-glycidoxypropyldimethylethoxysilane and 3-glycidoxypropyltriethoxysilane. Suitable isocyanated terminated ~~organosilane~~ organosilanes include 3-isocyanato-propyltriethoxysilane and 3-isocyanatopropyldimethylchlorosilane.

The linkage between the macrocyclic antiobiotic and the ~~lease~~ leash ~~inclede~~ includes ether, thioether, amine, amide, carbamate, urea, and hydrocarbon.

Page 12, third paragraph, please amend to read as follows:

In the case of a natural support such as agarose, cellulose, dextran ~~and~~ or linear and branched amylose, the macrocyclic antibiotic is bonded to the support in a conventional manner using conventional equipment. See, for example, "Affinity Chromatography", Chemical and Engineering News, August 26, 1985, pages 17-32.

Page 12, fifth paragraph, please amend to read as follows:

The macrocyclic antibiotic of the present Invention is used in a conventional manner in a conventional separation process, such as crystallization, precipitation, filtration, electrophoresis ~~and~~ or chromatography.

Page 14, second full paragraph, please amend the read as follows:

This example illustrates the use of various immobilized macrocyclic antibiotics as separation agents in a stationary phase. In this example, liquid chromatography was employed as the separation process to separate optical isomers. The data from this example ~~is~~ are reported in Table II below for running the column in reverse phase condition.

Page 20, first full paragraph, please amend to read as follows:

This example illustrates the separation obtained from various racemic compounds using various columns as prepared in Example 1 above. The separation process employed in this example was liquid chromatography. Except for operating the columns in normal phase resolution, the compounds were separated in the same manner as Example 2 above. The chromatographic data ~~is~~ are reported in Table VI below. Alpha and k were determined in the same manner as Example 2 above.

Page 22, first full paragraph, please amend to read as follows:

This example illustrates the use of a derivatized vancomycin as a stationary phase to separate various compounds using a liquid chromatography separation process. The stationary phase used in this example was made in accordance with Example 1 above. Except for the fact that the column was operated at normal phase, the column was operated in the same manner as in Example 2 above. Chromatographic data for this experiment ~~is~~ are reported in Table VII below.